

The Edgefield Advertiser.

M. LABORDE, Editor.

VOLUME 9.

The Edgefield Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum if paid in advance. Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription. Six Dollars if paid in advance for one year. Subscribers out of the State are required to add postage. No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editors. All communications will be continued unless otherwise directed. The Editor is not responsible for the opinions or statements of correspondents or subscribers. A person procuring five Subscribers and a response for the same, shall receive the paper gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, for the first insertion, and 42½ cents for each continuance. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements intended for publication in this paper, must be deposited in the Office by Tuesday evening. All communications addressed to the Editors, (POST-PAID) will be promptly and strictly attended to.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DECEMBER 30, 1836.

WHEREAS, an Election was held on the 2nd Monday and Tuesday in October last for a member to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. James H. Hammond, and to represent the Congressional District composed of the Districts of Richland, Lexington, Orangeburg and Bamberg, in the Congress of the United States; and also, for a member to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Richard J. Manning, to represent the Congressional District composed of the Districts of Kershaw, Sumter, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in the Congress of the U. States; And whereas, it appears upon counting the votes returned to the Office of the Secretary of State by the managers of elections, that Franklin H. Rhoads and John P. Richardson, Esquires, had the greatest number of votes in their respective Districts: Now therefore I, PIERCE M. BUTLER, Governor of the State of South Carolina, do hereby declare and proclaim, that the said Rhoads and Richardson, Esquires, are elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the said James H. Hammond, and that the said John P. Richardson, has been duly elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the said R. J. Manning.

By the Governor,
B. H. SAXON, Secretary of State.
January 12, 1837. 49 f



State of South Carolina.
Proclamation by PIERCE M. BUTLER.

Esq. Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature of this State, the votes for members of the twenty-fifth Congress have been counted in the presence of the Governor, by Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and it appears that Waddy Thompson, Jr. has been duly elected for the Congressional District composed of Pendleton and Greenville; P. W. Pickens, for the district composed of Abbeville and Edgefield; John K. Griffin, for the district composed of Laurens, Newberry and Fairfield; Franklin H. Rhoads, for the district composed of Richland, Lexington, Orangeburg and Bamberg; Wm. K. Clowney, for the district composed of Union, York, Chester and Spartanburg; John Campbell, for the district composed of Georgetown, Marion, Horry, Marlborough and Darlington; John P. Richardson, for the district composed of Kershaw, Sumter, Lancaster, and Chesterfield; Robert B. Smith, for the district composed of Beaufort and Colleton; and Hugh S. Legare, for the district of Charleston. Now, therefore, I do issue this my Proclamation, notifying and declaring, according to the provisions of the said Act, that Waddy Thompson, Jr. P. W. Pickens, John K. Griffin, P. H. Rhoads, Wm. K. Clowney, John Campbell, John P. Richardson, R. B. Smith, and Hugh S. Legare, hold a majority of the votes in their respective districts aforesaid, and are duly elected Representatives in the Congress of the U. States from this State.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, this 29th day of December, 1836.

By the Governor,
B. H. SAXON, Secretary of State.
January 12, 1837. 49 f

General Orders, No. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Columbia, 15th Jan. 1837.

WM. E. MARTIN, Saml. W. Trotti, and Geo. F. Townes, are appointed Aides de Camp to the Commander in Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. They will equip themselves within thirty days from the reception of this order, and report to Head Quarters, for duty, after which they will be commissioned and obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
JAMES JONES
Adjutant and Inspector General.
Feb. 2, 1837. 52

LAW BLANKS

Of all kinds kept constantly for sale.

THE HORSE NULLIFIER.

WILL Stand the ensuing Season at Thirty Dollars the Season, Twenty Dollars the single year, and Fifty Dollars insurance, at the plantation of Captain William B. Mays, four miles below Edgefield Court House, on the Stage road leading to Augusta. Ample preparation for care and attention to mares will be made. They will be pastured and fed on grain, (if required,) at two dollars per day. Accidents, except sickness, &c. at the risk of the owners, although every attention will be paid to prevent them.

DESCRIPTION.—NULLIFIER is a beautiful Bay, handily and comely marked, with a delightful coat of hair, which shows his superior stock. His appearance is commanding—he is of the greatest power, substantiality, and strength. He will be seven years old this Spring—is full sixteen hands high having superior size, large bones, and is as well muscled as any other horse in this or any country, and has much durability.

N. B.—Any person who will make up a company of five mares, and become responsible for the payment, will have the privilege of putting them at 25 dollars the season.

The season will commence the 15th of February, and end the 10th of June. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance.

Feb. 2, 1837. 52 f

FLORIDA CLAIMS.

IN SENATE, Dec. 20, 1836.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the Claims for losses in the late Florida Campaign report for adoption the following Resolution:

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to cause due notice to be given for all citizens of this State who have suffered loss or injury in consequence of their compliance with the requisition of the U. States for troops during the late campaign in Florida, to present their respective claims, duly authenticated, at the Executive Office at Columbia, in order that they may be laid before Congress for remuneration, or be committed to the proper authorities at Washington, should Congress already have passed an Act for the indemnification of such losses.

Resolved, That the Senate do agree—Ordered to the House, for consideration, and concurrence.

By order of the Senate,
JACOB WARLEY, C. S.

In the H. of Representatives, Dec. 21, 1836. Resolved, That the House do concur—Ordered to be returned to the Senate.

By order of the House,
T. W. GLOVER, C. C. R.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C. Jan. 10, 1837.

In obedience to the above Resolution, all persons having claims for losses incurred in the Campaign of 1836 in Florida, are directed to prefer them, properly authenticated, to the Captains of their several Companies; or, in case of the absence or absence of the Captain, to the senior officer of the Company present. The officers are requested to forward these claims with the least delay, possible to the Executive at Columbia.

P. M. BUTLER.

Feb. 2, 1836. 52 c

The Saturday News, AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

A FAMILY Paper, containing more reading matter than any other in the United States, is published at \$2.00 per annum, payable in advance. Edited by Morton McMichael and Joseph C. Neal; the former, late editor of the Saturday Courier, and the latter, of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

The Lady's Book, OR, PHILAD. MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

DECIDEDLY the most popular work of the class in this country, containing Original Articles by the first Female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English Magazines, published with Six Colored Plates of Fashion, and Six Steel Engravings, scenery, portraits, &c. &c. Price per annum, Three Dollars in advance.

Celebrated Trials of all countries.

Selected from the most famous Trials, containing cases of Treason, Robbery, Larceny, Murder, Whorecraft, Heresy, Piracy, Forgery, &c. &c. &c.

Published in Five Numbers, containing 600 large pages—\$2 for the complete work.

Sketch Book of Character, Or Curious and Authentic Narratives and Anecdotes respecting Extraordinary Individuals.

Published in Five Numbers, containing 600 pages—One Dollar for the complete work.

Harriett's Novels.

(Godey's Fine Edition)
Consisting of Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, Kate and Three Cutters, Frank Milmay, The King's Own, Newton Forster, Pacha of Many Tales, and Japhet in Search of his Father. Three Dollars for the set complete.

Bulwer's Novels.

(Godey's Fine Edition)
Consisting of Pelham, Doctor, Devereux, Paul Clifford, Eugene Aram, Last Days of Pompeii, Rienzi, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine, Making a volume of nearly 1600 pages for Three Dollars and Fifty cents.

All of the above Works sent, carefully packed, to any person, on application to L. A. Gonyer, publisher, at Philadelphia, or to

G. W. GOODRICH, Agent, Edgefield C. H. January 1837.

SOUTH CAROLINA. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. In Equity.

John Logan, vs. Morgan McMorris.

Bill to foreclose Mortgage.
IT appearing to my satisfaction that, Morgan McMorris, the defendant in the above stated case, resides from and without the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that he, the said defendant, do plead, answer, or demur to the Bill of Complaint within the time allowed by the publication of this notice, or the said Bill will be taken pro confesso. WM. C. BLACK, C. L. A. D. Commissioner's Office, Abbeville, Jan 27, 1837. ac 1

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Male and Female Academies of the Village of Anderson have employed Messrs. STEPHEN LEVITT & WESLEY LEVITT to superintend those institutions for the succeeding year, the latter of whom is capable of preparing young men for College, and can teach the French language. The healthfulness of the location, the morality of the neighborhood, the cheapness of boarding and tuition, (not exceeding together one hundred and fifteen or twenty dollars) and the decided qualifications of these Gentlemen, render this a desirable situation for children.

The following Gentlemen are Trustees to either of whom the public is referred: J. N. Whitner, D. Bowen, E. Webb, J. P. Benson, C. Orr.

A. EVANS, Sec. Board. Feb. 2, 1837. 52 c

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Edgefield Male Academy have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have succeeded in obtaining the services of Mr. Fielding, a gentleman of high character in his profession, and that the School will go into operation immediately. They feel assured that this Academy now affords facilities for education, not surpassed by any in the State, and they confidently recommend it to the support of the community.

There will be a vacation during the month of August, and two weeks in the month of December. Terms of Tuition for the English Department per quarter, \$7 50 For the Classical Department, 10 00 Good Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at \$10 per month.

WHIT. BROOKS, A. P. BUTLER, J. TERRY.

Jan. 12, 1836. M. LABORDE, if 45 f

Mount Zion Academy.

WILL be commenced on the 1st Monday in Jan. next, under the direction of Mr. RUSH CAMPBELL, a graduate of the South Carolina College, recommended to be a gentleman of high moral worth, and a scholar well calculated to prepare young men for College.

December 3, 1836. ac 44

NOTICE.

LEFT at the Subscriber's house in the year 1833, a Leather Trunk of Clothes. It also contained two letters, one from a son to his father, directed to Mr. John Chambliss, Darlington, S. C., and headed Augusta, July 28, 1833. The other from a friend respecting his son, directed to the same, and headed Augusta, August 3, 1833; signed, "A friend to the unfortunate."

ESTHER GARRETT. Near Edgefield C. House, S. C. Jan 18, 1837. al 1 f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Martin Everett, deceased, of Beach Island, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them within the time prescribed by law.

JOHN BURGESS, Executor. Jan 23, 1837. ac 51

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of Ann Swenson, deceased, are requested to hand them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, and all those indebted to make immediate payment.

MARY SWEARINGEN. Jan 16, 1837. ad 50 f

TRUE BLUES.

MEMBERS of the Company formerly existing at this place with the above name, and all persons having in their possession any of the public arms or accoutrements of said Company, will forthwith deliver the same to E. J. Youngblood, Esq. in the Clerk's Office.

Edgefield C. H. November 9, 1836. if 40

FOUND.

A colored boy, in one of the streets of this Village, a B. F. T. H. which the owner can get on application to his Office, by describing it, paying for this advertisement, and giving a small reward to the finder.

October 27, 1836. if 38

Brought to the Jail.

OF ISAAC, a negro man by the name of ISAAC, about thirty-five years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. He says that he belongs to Mr. Borin, of Columbia, Ga.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. C. J. GLOVER, J. P. D. November 25, 1835. 43 f

BACON.

50,000 LBS. of New BACON, for sale by M. FRAZIER. Edgefield C. H. Jan. 24, 1837. d 51



Edgefield C. H. Jan. 24, 1837.

I've thrown the bowl away—
For me go more shall flow
Itsuddy stream or sparkling tide,
How bright so'er it glow;
I've seen extending wide
Its desolating way,
Seen Renss yield its power to guide,
I've cast the bowl away!

On'er tempt me again
To drain the cup of sin;
For ruin dire, disease and pain,
Taint all that flows within;
Neglected duties rise
In fearful, sad array,
Up to its brim. It will be wise,
I've cast the bowl away!

I've seen the pride of all—
The wise, the good, the great—
Like summer leaves, all timeless fall,
And veil their high estate;
I've seen fair woman give
Her every charm away—
Embrace the demagogue, and live!
I've cast the bowl away!

My days of revelry
O gladly I give up;
They're but the masks of misery,
Which still lurks in the cup;
While indolence and want
And Poverty display
Themselves in every drunkard's haunt,
I've cast the bowl away!

A drunkard's gloomy grave
Shall ne'er be made for me;
O rat! let the grave-digger dig
In the sea.

And I be my lot
In the "Heath Reason's" ray!
Remembered by my friends or not
I've cast the bowl away!

My path henceforth is plain,
In honesty to live—
To shun Intemperance and its train,
By Industry to thrive;
No duty to forget,
And live to bless the day
When I was led without regret,
To cast the bowl away!

Miscellaneous.

SIGNAL REVENGE.

From 1814 to 1818, during the Bank mania in the "Great West," when every village and hamlet boasted its little monster, on one of these public accommodations sprang up in Mount Vernon, Ohio, under the name of "Owl Creek Bank," taking its name from a small but beautiful stream passing through the village, called "Owl Creek."

The apures of the bank went on swimmingly for a short time only, like all the neighboring institutions of money representation, it was declared insolvent. A morning or two after this important fact had come to light, a mysterious looking person wrapped up in his eyes in a cloth, presented himself at the corner of the bank, tendering some of these bills and demanding, in a stern manner, his redemption in gold or silver.

He was told that the bank had neither—then demanded Eastern funds—no Eastern funds on hand, was the brief reply, "at you!" says the mysterious person, "I have no objection to your making a counter note on a silver bank." This was a home thrust not to be estimated as "out of the bank you insolent puppy." "Hold! I may have made some mistake," and I might in supposing myself in the office of the Owl Creek Bank! "Yes, sir," "I have then my revenge for the loss of my money—I have just shut your President out—throwing on a counter from under his cloak a large hunting Owl.—N. Y. Express.

A PATRIOTIC EXPERIMENT.

When Mr. Audubon, the distinguished American ornithologist, left England for New York, about four months ago, he took with him a great number of sky larks, robins and other English birds unknown in this country, for the purpose of liberating them, in the expectation that they may become naturalized here; and tender the woods and plains of America vocal with their delightful notes. Letters recently published from Mr. Audubon since his arrival in N. York mention that the feathered passengers suffered severely on the voyage, and many of them died; but a sufficient number remained to leave a hope that these emigrants may be effectually "located" in the woods and with their progeny become denizens of the United States.

Money is the servant of some men, and the master of others.

ANDREW PICKENS.

Was born in Paxton township, Pennsylvania, on the 19th September, 1798. He was of French descent, his ancestors having been driven from France by the revolution of the 18th of July, 1793. They first settled in England, and afterwards in the north of Ireland. His father emigrated to Pennsylvania, and from thence removed with his family, while Andrew was only a child, to Germany, and settled in the county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

He was educated in the common schools of the county, and at the academy at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

His family were among the first settlers of that part of the State. As he was raised on the frontiers of a newly settled country, he was necessarily deprived of the advantages of a good education. He spent his youth in hunting and agriculture, the usual occupations of such a country. But endowed as he was by nature with uncommon sagacity and great decision of character, he soon attracted the confidence of all who knew him. He was rather above the middle height, very active, with a muscular frame, capable of enduring great fatigue; and there was no hardly enterprise of those days too daring to enlist his zeal and hearty co-operation.

Like many of our most distinguished officers of the Revolution, he commenced his military services in the French war, which terminated 1763. It was during this war that he began to develop those qualities for which he was afterwards so eminently distinguished. In the year 1762, he served as a volunteer in a bloody but successful expedition under Lieutenant Colonel Grant, a British officer sent by General Amherst to command against the Cherokee Indians.

In 1761 the settlement made on Long Cane, in the western part of Carolina, was nearly exterminated by the Indians, and many of the inhabitants fled to the Waxhaws for protection, and amongst them was Ezekiel Calhoun and his family. It was Rebecca, the daughter of this gentleman, with whom young Pickens then became acquainted, and afterwards married. She was the sister of John E. Calhoun, who died while a senator in Congress.

Early in 1761, the subject of this biographical sketch removed to the Long Cane settlement, near where Abbeville C. H. is now situated. He had a considerably family of children, and was engaged in the usual avocations of civil and agricultural life. At a very early period, he took a decided and active stand against the rights claimed by Great Britain to tax her colonies without their consent. The section of country in which he lived was unfortunately much divided. And it was more so near him, in the section between Saluda and Broad Rivers, where the majority were Tories.

These circumstances made the struggle in the upper parts of South Carolina far more painful and destructive than it was in almost any other part of the confederacy. The bloody and midnight contests that arose between neighbors and acquaintances, even over their hearth stones and in the bosom of their families, were far more terrible than the configurations of a foreign foe; and nothing but the sternest patriotism and most undaunted courage could have borne up the Whig cause against a murderous civil war at home, and the invasion of a relentless enemy from abroad.

At the very commencement of the Revolution, Andrew Pickens raised a company, and was appointed the captain. The distinguished part which he acted throughout the struggle for independence, has been in general terms recorded by the historian, and the principal events can only be alluded to in the present sketch. His zeal, skill, and courage, were rewarded by his country in his being rapidly promoted to the respective commands of major, colonel and brigadier general.

In the most disastrous time, when S. Carolina was overrun by the enemy, and suffered all the horrors of Indian and Tory murders, he remained unshaken, and with Marion and Sumter in different parts of the State, kept up the spirit of resistance. These three generals waged a guerrilla warfare by night and by day, fighting on the banks of this creek and on the banks of that river, over every inch of soil, in a manner that stands as yet unrivaled in the history of American chivalry and gallantry. This will more readily be admitted when we consider, that for the three years immediately preceding the battle of the Clouds, during which period the American arms had met with a succession of defeats and disasters everywhere, these three State generals fought, with few or no resources save their undying spirit and courage.

In addition to the common enemy, General Pickens had to encounter the Indians, as his command lay in the upper and western sections of the State. He commanded in chief in an expedition against the Cherokees in 1782. As ammunition was scarce and not to be had, he invented a new mode of fighting savages. He had shot blacksmiths of the country, and mounted his men, armed with these catapults, on horseback. They penetrated the interior of the nation with such rapidity and boldness, that it struck universal terror amongst them. With fire and sword he destroyed in a few days their principle towns; and such was his success, that with a force of five hundred men he subdued the spirit of that powerful people, and laid the foundation of a peace so permanent that it has not been since disturbed.

At the commencement of the Revolution, the council of safety thought proper to raise

and officer two regiments in the western or upper parts of the State. The candidates for colonel of one of these regiments were Robert Cunningham, Marion and Moses Kirtland. Maynor of the commission and the other two immediately became disgusted and turned Tories. They particularly the first, having extensive connections and acquaintances amongst the aristocracy. The consequence was that

seven hundred men, under Col. Boyd, were sent to the aid of the British in New York by the British commander. When Savannah was taken, Col. Gamble was advanced to Augusta. Boyd, who had just returned from New York, was to notify the disaffected and excite the Tories in the western parts of North and South Carolina, and force his way to join Col. Gamble to Augusta. Col. Gamble immediately moved up Savannah river with several hundred mounted men, and after maneuvering in the neighborhood of where Petersburg now stands, and Kerr's Fort, in order to effect a junction with Boyd, he was compelled by the whigs to return. Gen. Pickens, who was then a Colonel, with only three hundred and twenty men, after driving back Gamble, pursued Boyd, and forced him to cross the river eighteen miles above the junction of Savannah and Broad rivers. He then crossed at their junction, and was joined by Col. Dooley and Lieut. Col. Clarke, with about one hundred Georgians. Col. Dooley, with great patriotism, gave the command of all the forces to him. They then pursued Boyd rapidly, who had taken a circuitous route through the Cherokee nation, until they overtook him in a few days, on the east bank of Kettle creek in Georgia, just as his men had shot down some beaves, and were preparing their breakfast. Col. Pickens had divided his forces into three divisions, Col. Dooley commanding the right, and Clarke the left, with directions to flank them, while he commanded the attack from the centre, with strict orders not to fire until within 35 paces of the enemy. Boyd was a brave, active man, but was shot down early in the action. After close fighting for half an hour, the whigs drove the enemy through the cane, over the creek. They fought with desperation, and lost a great many dead and wounded upon the field. They then rallied on a rising ground on the west bank, and renewed the fight, the whigs

in pressing forward. The victory was complete. The whigs lost four hundred and twenty, and the Tories a number of seven hundred; and out of that number, not more than three hundred ever reached Col. Gamble in Augusta. This success was of far more importance than the numbers engaged would indicate. It broke up the Tories throughout North Carolina, who never afterwards assembled except in small parties, or under the immediate protection of a foreign force. Although they were dreaded for their desperate and malignant outrages upon the country, yet they acted more for the plunder and murder of individuals than for concerted and manly warfare. This battle of Kettle creek, in 1779, was decisive of their fate. Col. Pickens, with many other whig officers of this section, had many desperate encounters with detached parties of the disaffected, which, though developing much bravery and personal courage, are too numerous to be mentioned in this short sketch.

He was with Gen. Lincoln at the battle of Stono, and had his horse killed under him while he was covering the retreat ordered by that general. He commanded the militia forces at the famous battle of the Cowpens. When all the circumstances are considered, this must be pronounced one of the most gallant and daring battles of the revolution. Two-thirds of the American forces were militia under his command. The Continentals were under the command of Lieut. Col. Howard, and the cavalry under Col. Washington, and all directed by the skill and bravery of Morgan. Tarleton, at the head of his mounted men, flung with conquest, and arrogant vain success, pressed on, expecting certain victory. General Morgan had Gen. Greene, and Tarleton had been detached by Cornwallis to cut him off. S. Carolina was literally overrun, and military

forces had been regularly established at Camden, Granby, Ninety-Six, Augusta, and other places. Cornwallis and Tarleton were pressing, with superior forces, Greene and Morgan into N. Carolina. The Cowpens is in the upper edge of Spartanburg district, and very near the N. Carolina line. It was of vast importance that those under Gen. Morgan should not be prevented in their retreat from effecting a junction with Greene, who was also pressed by the superior force of Cornwallis. Under these circumstances, Gen. Morgan's opinion was against fighting at the Cowpens. Col. Pickens thought that something must be done, or the spirit of the country would be broken down, and S. Carolina become a permanent and easy conquest. After a council of officers was held, the fight was determined on. The enemy were superior in numbers by two hundred. Col. Pickens formed his line about two hundred yards in advance of the second line, consisting of the light infantry and a corps of Virginia riflemen. The third line was formed from the cavalry with about fifty mounted militia men. Col. Pickens issued strict orders not to fire until the enemy were within forty yards, and when forced to retire, to form on the right of the second line. They were obeyed, and the fire was as destructive as it was unexpected. It checked the impetuosity of Tarleton for a few moments, when